

3357BC

The earliest agricultural Chinese Cal was
lunar. Around 2357BC, the Emperor YAO
became dissatisfied with the lunar cycle
and asked his astronomers to determine the
Equinoxes, to use intercalary months, and
set up the seasonal, for agricultural reasons.
To reconcile the 354 days of the lunar yr with
365 days in astronomical yr 7 months were
added every 19 years, with Carefully,

expressed precepts for their use, altho the solar
and lunar yrs. were reconciled, the lunisolar
discrepancy remained and was corrected when it
reached particular values. The Cal. was still
insufficient; the yrs were of unequal length and the
equinoxes were not fixed in the Cal. The Chinese
yr had 24 half months. Jesuit missionaries were
given the problem of dealing with this Cal in
the 17th Century. They corrected it, but further
errors were made by the Chinese people.
The Cal had a cycle of 60 yrs with stems, branches
and repetitions of ea. To which corresponding names
were attached. The first Cycle began in 2637 BC.

2357BC

Legendary Chinese emperor YAO put the sun & moon in sync with the calendar that intercalated 2 extra months every 5 yrs

This was later revised to allow for 7 extra months every 19 yrs

2357BC → 627BC

The Shu King (Book of History) is the oldest of the Chinese classical books known to man. It is concerned with the history of China and contains historical documents relating to the period from 2357BC to 627BC. This book existed before Confucius.

Duncan; Cal

2357 BC

Early Chinese Calendar
Emperor YAO

2357BC

Duncan:Cal

DunCal 1998

According to legend, Chinese
mathematicians under orders
from Emperor YAO began
experimenting with the calendar
in 2357BC that eventually
became Metonic, adding 7 days
months to the lunar Cal. every
19 years.

2357BC

Emperor YAO asked his
astronomers to determine the
equinoxes, true intercalary
months, and set up the
seasonal cal for agricultural
reasons.

7 months were added
every 19 years. The lunisolar
calendar remained

and was corrected when it reached particular values.

The Chinese year had 24 half moon
7th cen - Jesuits had problem
of correcting which they did.
It had a cycle of 60 yrs with
strong branches and repetitions
They fixed this cycle at 2637 BC

2357 BC Wilder

Sack of Ur by the Elamites.

2356 BC -

China had an official religion

C 2350 BC

24th Cen BC

Beginning in 24th Cen BC the
Kings of AKKAD forged mesopotamia's
first empire.

Sargon's grandson NARAM-SIN
was 1st ruler to claim divinity.

2350-2100 BC

Early Minoan III period
of Minoan Chronology

2350±50
~~24th Cen -~~ 746 B.C. Assyrian Chronology

lists of Assyrian kings covering
the period from the 24th century
to 746 B.C. were found in the
Palace of Sargon II at Khorsabad
of these the Synchronous History
records relations between Assyria and
Babylonia for 8 centuries preceding
803 B.C. and the Babylonian Chronicle.
This is a good account of the closing

fears of the Assyrian Empire and the
rise of the Late Babylonian Empire

2350 BC

In Mesopotamia a Cuneiform tablet (in Iraq) recounts how a ruler's wife sacrificed livestock to the gods.

2350 BC

A figurine from Lagash in
Mesopotamia shows a camel.

c 2350 → 2150 BC

Egypt

Transition & Decline

Skeletal figures in the pyramid complex of Unas, the 5th Dynasty's final king, foreshadow a famine that helped push Egypt into the 1st Intermediate Period. "The entire country had become like a downed lotus," says an inscription from the period. Other texts record drought, sandstorms,

And even a woman reduced to
eating fleas

2350 & 2150 BC

Sargon founded the Akkadian
Dynasty. He was the first ruler
to unite the northern & southern
lands of the Tigris-Euphrates
basin.

2350BC → 2150BC

AKKADIAN DYNASTY

2350-2230

Akkadian Civilization
Mesopotamia, parts of Syria,
Asia Minor & Iran.

Major cities Akkad, Ur, Erich

2350 B.C.

Inscription on the tomb of the Egyptian Umi gives a clear picture of how one of these expeditions was organised about 2350 B.C. Umi, an army commander, received orders from Pharaoh Pharaoh Piops I to assemble a striking force against Bedouins from Asia who were attacking Canaan. Umi:

"I was intrusted with the whole campaign. Umi's war-diary proudly announces a great victory and in passing gives us valuable

information about the country. "The King's Army returned in good order, after laying waste the country of the desert peoples . . . after destroying their fortresses . . . after cutting down their fig-trees and vines . . . and carrying off a large number into captivity. His Majesty sent me 5 times to ravage the land of the desert peoples with these troops every time they revolted."

Semites thus made their first entry into the land of the Pharaohs as P. O. W.'s where they were contemptuously described as "Sand-walkers

2350 BC = 2150 BC

AKKADIAN Dynasty

c 2350 -> 2300 BC

SARGON I

c 2350 BC → 2300

Sargon I

AKKADIAN Dynasty

2350 BC → 2150 BC

2350 BC - 2100 BC

Middle Minoan, Helladic
Cycladic, I.

2350 BC

Yao Dynasty in China

2350 BC

Sumerian empire founded
Sargon the Great of AKKAD
begins conquest of SUMERIA
foreshadowing the first great
empire

2350 BC

Sargon I of Agade, first known
empire.

2350 BC

Sumerian empire founded